

TODAY'S WEATHER—PAKISTAN: Occasional showers. Temp. 45-57 (7-9). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 54-59 (22-41). LONDON: Occasional showers. Temp. 47-58 (8-13). Tomorrow's temp. 48-57 (10-17). YESTERDAY'S TEMP. 45-57 (7-13). FRANCE: Weather watch. ROME: Fair. Temp. 50-58 (12-20). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 32-42 (36-51). Yesterday's temp. 33-43 (41-51). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12-13, 1972

Established 1887

To U.S. Authorities

Irving Reportedly Admits He Never Met Hughes

By John Goldman and Robert L. Jackson

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Author Clifford Irving and his research assistant, Richard E. Sunskind, have admitted to federal authorities that they never met billionaire Howard R. Hughes, the subject of their purported "autobiography."

Mr. Irving and Mr. Sunskind have told federal officials that their 230,000-word manuscript was not produced under the circumstances they previously represented, something close to the investigation said yesterday.

But the two men have reportedly refused to spell out details of how they created the manuscript, saying that they first want assurances that Mr. Irving's wife, Linda, will not be prosecuted by either U.S. or Swiss authorities. It was understood, however, that no promises were made by U.S. officials.

In Zurich, Swiss officials made it clear tonight that they could not give assurance

that Mrs. Irving, who is Swiss, would be protected from legal action in return for cooperation with U.S. authorities, the Associated Press said. A spokesman for the Justice and Police Ministry in Bern said a formal extradition request for Mrs. Irving would probably be made Monday.

[These admissions were said to have occurred during a lengthy, closed-door session Wednesday with U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour and top staff members. Attorneys for Mr. Irving and Mr. Sunskind were also present.]

Immediately after the session, Mr. Seymour's chief investigators flew to Switzerland, apparently to examine tapes and other documents that authorities obtained at the Irving home on the Spanish island of Ibiza.

It was understood that U.S. officials are seeking to verify Mr. Irving's statements every step of the way, and to build a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Clifford Irving in New York.

In Makarios-Grievs Rivalry

Cyprus Crisis Seen Imminent After Ultimatum by Greece

NICOSIA, Feb. 11. (AP)—Cyprus was on the verge of a crisis today following the delivery of an ultimatum by the Greek government to Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios, sources said.

The sources said the ultimatum demanded the surrender of the Greek-Cypriot leader's sovereign powers as head of state and his obedience to the dictates of Athens, in the interest of greater Greek national interests.

The sources said the ultimatum demanded two major specific concessions by the archbishop:

• The formation of a government of national unity, to include ministers approved by the Greek government.

• The handing over of the Greek ambassador to Nicosia called on President Makarios today to deliver a message from the Greek government. But neither the Cyprus government nor the Greek Embassy would comment on the message.

An indication of the seriousness of the situation was that the American Embassy in Nicosia confirmed that Ambassador David Popper, who is abroad on a vacation and was not due back for another ten days, is flying back tonight or tomorrow morning.

Observers believe rejection of the Greek ultimatum by President Makarios would pose the threat of conflict between supporters of the archbishop and those of Gen. Grivas, which could lead to the intervention of the Greek military on the island.

Gen. Grivas returned to the island secretly last September.

In a major speech tonight in Liverpool, Prime Minister Edward Heath sought to put the blame for the crisis on the leaders of the coal miners. He urged the miners to go back to work immediately while a court of inquiry, appointed today, tries to settle the wage dispute.

"They could go back to work," he said. "They should go back to work. They will lose nothing if they do so, but every family in the land will suffer if they do not."

Mr. Heath, clearly aware of the political and economic dangers in a prolonged dispute directly touching daily life, noted that the miners had been offered an immediate increase of nearly \$8

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Strike in Pakistan Protests Repressions in Bangladesh

KARACHI, Feb. 11. (Reuters)—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto spoke today of his "awesome responsibility" in ruling Pakistan as the country went on a one-day strike.

Factory employees stayed away from work, and schools, shops and offices closed down in response to the call by four rightist parties to strike in protest against the killing of non-Bengalis in Bangladesh, Pakistan's former eastern province.

President Bhutto, speaking at a meeting with architects and town planners, said Pakistan had nothing but trouble in the past quarter-century.

Now the words "separation" and "partition" had again acquired gruesome reality, he said.

Civil Unrest

City leaders appealed for peace, and prayers were said in mosques for the integrity of Pakistan and the safe repatriation of West Pakistanis from Bangladesh.

He said he did not like martial law and that the government was determined to withdraw it. But with so many problems, and so many influences working against them, it had to be retained for a time.

His job, the president added,

Ties With Bangladesh

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11. (Reuters)—Bangladesh today received recognition from three European countries—Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Bangladesh has now been recognized by 35 countries.

U.S. Report to Congress

Marijuana Held Relatively Safe to Health

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. (UPI)—A new government report on marijuana today characterized the drug as relatively safe to physical health and suggested that it may have some medical uses.

The second annual report by the National Institute of Mental Health stressed, however, that more research is needed, especially on marijuana's effects on chromosomes of women of child-bearing age, possible damage to brain and kidneys and effect on the ability to drive a car.

In its study, the institute held that, contrary to popular myths, the drug does not appear to lead to crime, hard drug use, tolerance build-up, is relatively safe to physical health and does not cause chronic psychosis.

In addition, "With the currently expanded research effort into marijuana and related synthetics, there is a strong possibility that

cannabis derivatives, very possibly in chemically modified form, will once again achieve medical acceptance in the treatment of a variety of conditions," the report said.

NIMH researchers cited recent studies showing that the drug can be effective in treatment of depression, alcoholism, skin problems, sinus, ear, inflamations and prevention of epileptic seizures.

Further they said that a recent study indicated that marijuana may be useful in the treatment of glaucoma, a hardening of the eyeball, often resulting in blindness.

The drug has been used since the 6th century for treatment of a variety of ailments and was commonly prescribed in the United States during the 19th century.

It was only made illegal during the 1930s. However, the report did caution against indiscriminate use of marijuana.

The report said that those driving under the influence of marijuana are likely to be slower-

braking and recovering from glare. Further, it is said that mixing marijuana and alcohol slows mental performance more than when either is used alone.

In addition, the researchers strongly stated that women of child-bearing age should not smoke the drug until questions of chromosomal damage are cleared up.

Although research has uncovered little evidence of chromosomal abnormalities, the report said, the active ingredient in marijuana can invade the bloodstream of animal fetuses and therefore women should avoid the use of marijuana and other drugs of unknown potential for producing birth defects.

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In addition

New Rules, Laws Suggested**Tighter Government Secrecy Recommended in U.S. Study**

By Sanford J. Unger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI) — The National Security Council is proposing tougher regulations to keep classified information out of the hands of unauthorized government officials, defense contractors and the public.

It suggests that President Nixon may want to go as far as seeking legislation similar to the British Official Secrets Act which would impose stiff criminal penalties on those who receive classified information, as well as on those who disclose it.

The recommendations are contained in the committee's draft revision of the executive order that has governed the security classification system since 1953.

The draft was submitted to the Department of State, Central Intelligence Agency and the Atomic Energy Commission last month. A copy was obtained by the Washington Post yesterday.

After suggestions have come back from those agencies, a revised draft is expected to be sent to Mr. Nixon on his return from China.

The National Security Council draft is the result of a year's work by a special committee that was headed by William Steinquist, formerly an assistant attorney general and now a Supreme Court Justice. He has not been replaced.

30-Year Rule Urged

The committee proposes to abolish special categories of highly sensitive material and introduce a "30-year rule" setting the time limit for declassification.

Chilean Funds In N.Y. Banks Are Blocked

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP) — A federal court has attached the accounts of a Chilean government-owned copper company at the request of a U.S. copper company.

The U.S. firm, Braden Copper Co., claims the Chilean company owes Braden \$5,300,723 from an overdue loan payment.

The Chilean company's accounts at seven New York banks were attached under an order dated last Friday.

The Chilean government's Copper Corporation has taken over all Chile's copper industry, nationalized last July.

Subsidiary of Kennecott

Braden is a subsidiary of the Kennecott Copper Corp. It operates Chile's huge El Teniente mine in partnership with the government until the nationalization.

The firm sued the Chilean government last week for nonpayment of a loan. The government copper corporation said the amount unpaid was \$5.75 million, the first installment of a \$92-million loan made in 1967.

Chile said it was not bound to honor the loan because a constitutional amendment for nationalizing the copper industry preempted the firm from compensation.

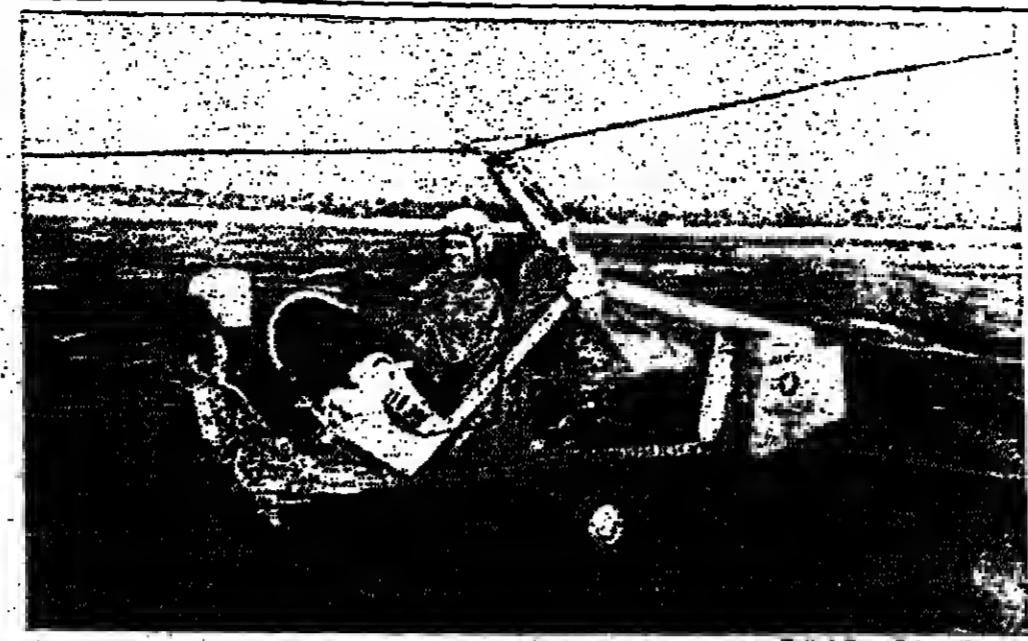
The government claims Kennecott still owes Chile \$31 million in excess profits from copper operations there.

Violation Charged

CONCEPCION, Chile, Feb. 11 (Reuters) — Chile's Copper Corporation said the action in New York was a clear violation of international law and added that Chile would take all necessary measures against such an improper foreign intervention.

Meanwhile, Marxist President Salvador Allende, in a speech in Concepcion, referred to President Nixon's recent criticism of Chile's nationalization of the copper industry and added: "This is a very deep war against very powerful national and foreign interests."

"The answer must be to work more hard to try harder."



SAVER—Kamen Aerospace Corp.'s SAVER (Stowable Aircrew Vehicle Escape Rotocar), with chief test pilot F. Andrew Foster at the controls following flight of world's first jet-powered autogyro at Barnes Municipal Airport in Westfield, Mass., this week. SAVER is intended to provide pilots of high performance aircraft, such as the F-14, F-4 and A-7, with the ability to fly away from crash sites. Carried by the plane, the autogyro thus improves chances of escape and rescue.

Irving Admits Not Meeting Hughes

(Continued from Page 1)
case that would stand, independently of anything the author tells them.

The author has admitted his wife deposited \$650,000 in checks made out to Mr. Hughes by the McGraw-Hill Book Co. in a Zurich bank and then removed the money to other financial institutions.

• A requirement that every one using classified material not only have a security clearance, but also demonstrate his need for "access" to particular items in connection with his performance of official duties or contractual obligations.

• Tighter control over dissemination outside the executive branch to such organizations as the Rand Corp. in California, which performs defense research under government contracts.

• Standards to assure that all classified material is appropriately locked up and guarded.

• Markings on every classified document to make it possible to identify those who originally classified each component.

• Rules to be established by every government agency on when and how it will make classified information available to Congress or the courts.

The committee lists 41 government agencies which would have the authority to put classification stamps on documents and other materials. They range from the White House and Atomic Energy Commission to the Panama Canal Co.

Several agencies which previously did not have such authority are added to the list, such as the White House Office of Telecommunications policy and the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

In the recommendations, it revising criminal statutes to deal with unauthorized disclosure of classified information, the President is offered three choices:

• Leaving existing laws unchanged.

• Revising one section of the Federal Espionage Act to make it a crime to disclose classified information to any unauthorized person instead of only "to a foreign agent."

• Seeking legislation like the British Official Secrets Act, which severely punishes those who disclose and receive classified information.

Touching on an issue that was repeatedly raised during the court cases involving the Pentagon papers, the committee also instructs:

"No case shall information be classified in order to conceal inefficiency or administrative error, to prevent embarrassment to a person or agency, to restrain competition or independent initiative; or to prevent for any other reason the release of information which does not require protection in the interest of national security."

Mr. Irving, however, previously said he had tape-recorded more than 100 hours of interviews with Mr. Hughes in motel rooms and parked cars throughout the Western Hemisphere. But he said he was forced to return the tapes to the billionaire after the interviews were transcribed.

Apparent Discrepancies

In the last few days those who have viewed the manuscript and the transcript have noted some apparent discrepancies. One source said it appeared that certain questions Mr. Irving allegedly asked would not have been seen in public for about 15 years.

The suit said the remarks were of an extraordinary telephone press conference given by a man identifying himself as Mr. Hughes, the economic "invisible" millionaire.

Some portions of the manuscript appeared to differ in style, tone and outlook on life from other portions of the work. These differing sections appear marked by a profound romanticism not unlike that of Mr. Irving's. The

portions differing in tone and outlook appear to be about 25 percent of the work, the sources said.

The audience trip to Switzerland by Robert G. Morville, chief of the criminal division of the U.S. attorney's office here, and assistant U.S. attorney John J. Tigue Jr., caused postponement until next week of sessions of the federal grand jury looking into the purported autobiography.

Both men left Zurich today. Mr. Morville is to return to New York and Mr. Tigue to continue to Madrid and a meeting with Spanish authorities.

Four days ahead of her scheduled appearance before the grand jury, Nina Van Pallandt, a Danish folk singer who was in Mexico with Mr. Irving, arrived here. She was accompanied by her manager, John Marshall, and his wife, Elizabeth.

The attractive blonde singer has disputed claims by Mr. Irving that he met with Mr. Hughes during the Mexican trip last February. Mrs. Van Pallandt said she and Mr. Irving were only apart

about 90 minutes at the most, which was insufficient time for long confidences with the billionaire, as the author claimed in a court affidavit.

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Irving Refuses Comment

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP) — Mr. Irving declined comment today on the Los Angeles Times report that he and his research assistant told federal authorities they never met with Mr. Hughes.

But he termed "a vicious lie" a report in The New York Times that he and a Los Angeles Times book reviewer were going to collaborate years ago on a Hughes biography.

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Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, February 12-13, 1972 *

The Winter Olympics

True, it's not the Summer Olympics. Because winter sports are pursued only in cold countries and at some expense, there are fewer competitors and—the host Japanese aside—virtually all of them are white. The Summer Games' spirit of universality, the exciting possibility that somebody from some little country you never heard of might win, are missing. That so many of the winter events are run as contests against the clock or against form, not directly and simultaneously against other contestants, puts a certain distance between viewer and event. By the luck of times zones and the magic of the satellite, of course, many events were transmitted live in American prime TV time.

* * *

For all the differences, however, these Winter Olympics at Sapporo have indeed had the special splendor one has a right to expect from the world's premier athletic competition. We realize the Games are supposed to be regarded as contests of individuals. (Then why are winners hailed with their national anthems and flags?) With unabashed delight, however, we confess to repeated surges of pride at the achievement of our young Americans. This is not to put down Ard Schenk, the Dutch skating machine who took three golds, or Marie-Thérèse Nadig, the pert Swiss who won the downhill and giant slalom, or the three Japanese who swept the 70-meter ski jump. But there was Janet Lynn, falling, getting up and whirling on so magnificently that she received 5.0s in the freestyle for a bronze in figure skating. Anne Henning broke the Olympic record in the 500-meter speed skating despite being fouled and on her second and winning try, broke it by even more. Mike Curran stopped 51 of 52 shots in the marvelous American hockey victory over Czechoslovakia, and with no less spectacular a performance carried his team over Finland, too. Dianne Holum, like Miss Henning, a Northbrook, Ill., girl, won the gold in the 1,500-meter skating race. (Yesterday, Barbara Cochran of Richmond, Vt., won the special slalom, the first American skier to win a gold medal since 1962.)

* * *

Fortunately, Avery Brundage, chairman of the International Olympic Committee, was prevented from having his way and entirely destroying the Games. Mr. Brundage is a rich man who holds, in essence, that except for subsidized athletes from Communist states, only independently wealthy athletes—he calls them "amateurs"—should take part in the Olympics. He would ban anyone who needs or chooses to earn money from sport in order to train and compete. Applying this standard, Mr. Brundage did manage to ban the Austrian Karl Schranz "because he was the most blatant and verbose skier." But the standard is a sham. The Games should be "open": Any athlete, regardless of the source of his income or the politics of his country, should be eligible. The first order of post-Olympic business should be to retire Mr. Brundage, who is 84, and to assure that future Olympics are contests between the best athletes in the world.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Default or Decency?

Congress has been put on notice that the United States will have to withdraw from the International Labor Organization unless the legislators call off the clumsy game of political blackmail they have been conducting through their two-year refusal to pay the dues this country owes.

The warning comes from President Nixon, who rightly observes that it is "not consistent with our national dignity to attempt to maintain influence and membership in the ILO if we are not prepared to pay our dues." In a real sense, that warning ought to be addressed to a single congressman—Rep. John J. Rooney, Democrat of Brooklyn—whose willfulness has enabled him to bulldoze both houses into cutting off contributions everyone acknowledges the United States is contractually obliged to make.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, who originally steamed up Mr. Rooney to this abuse of his authority as chairman of

the House appropriations subcommittee on State Department funds, has long since made it plain that he favors paying the \$20 million in back and current dues.

The whole conflict grew out of Mr. Meany's belief a long time ago that the ILO was being turned into a sounding board for Soviet propaganda. Whatever warrant existed for that belief has since been abated by internal reforms and the increased attention the world labor body has given to problem-solution as against ideological wrangling.

Now that the President has stressed the imminence of a forced American pullout from the organization that won the Nobel Peace Prize two years ago, it is time for the congressional leaders of both parties to endorse his call for full payment this year. The role of defaulter on commitments under international law and the rules of the United Nations ill befits this country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Charlie's Happy Return

If a nation could collectively blush, the United States had good reason to do so when its officialdom ruled two decades ago that Charles Chaplin could not come back to these shores until he offered proof of his "moral worth." Happily, the guardians of this country's virtue appear to have matured sufficiently not to fear for America's political and moral safety when, on April 4, the creator of the beloved, pathetic and funny tramp returns from his exile.

Only drab and limited minds could ever have sought to banish Charlie Chaplin, the

genius whose films have helped millions understand the human race by allowing them to laugh and cry over the human condition. A new generation, perhaps tiring of the violence and pretensions of the mod screen, is currently rediscovering the sensitive artistry of the little man in baggy trousers and battered bowler.

The honors that await "Charlie" here and in Hollywood may add little to the already firmly established popular if long-delayed victory of art and humor over bureaucratic rigidity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Americans in Greece

The tentative agreement just reached between the United States and Greece, which will permit part of the Sixth Fleet to have its home port in Piraeus, is bound to revive an old controversy in the United States. In the eyes of the liberals, this new encouragement to the "regime of the colonels" can only delay a little more the restoration of democracy in Greece. But there is no doubt that strategic considerations have been the determining factors.

At a time when the Soviet Navy is reportedly about to get aircraft carriers that would give more substance to a menace often referred to, the Americans wanted to get another base for operations—outside of NATO installations—in the country best disposed to welcome them. This foreshadows a new escalation in the naval confrontation between the two superpowers in the Mediterranean. But this is also a setback for the appealing idea of a peaceful lake whose

defense would be the responsibility of the bordering countries only.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

Cohesion of the West

It is apparent that Mr. Nixon expects considerable dividends in prestige from the publicity operation which his historic visit to China constitutes. It is even clearer on reading his State of the World message that it is from Moscow that he intends to bring back "successes" that will make him an undefeatable candidate to re-election.

All other world problems referred to in the message can therefore wrongly appear secondary. To be remembered from the chapter devoted to Europe is, however, the stirring appeal for "cohesion of the West," presented as the indispensable condition for "detente with the East," a cohesion which he expects will show itself fully in the negotiation of "a genuine comprehensive reform of the international monetary system," which he formally pledges to open as early as this year.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 12, 1897

PARIS—M. Albert Batille states there is every probability of the will made by Edmond de Goncourt being annulled, because of a mistake in the date. The date is that of November 18, 1884, but the will contains a legacy for Mme. Edmee Daudet, the daughter of M. Alphonse Daudet, who was not born until June 28, 1886. However the executors are of the opinion that even if the will is annulled the wishes contained in it will be carried out.

Fifty Years Ago

February 12, 1922

NEW YORK—The Soviets are using the famine in Russia to disseminate Bolshevik propaganda according to a statement of Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, published today. Mr. Hoover says that many of the appeals for money now being made in the United States in the name of humanity are disguised pamegories of the Communist regime. He cites the activities of a pro-Bolshevik organization in Chicago as an example.



The Dilemma of Spiro Agnew

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The idea is beginning to get around that the vice-presidency of the United States is too important a job to be left to the personal decision of the men who are nominated for the presidency. In the indifferent Throatsbottom days, the vice-presidency was regarded as a treadmill to oblivion, and ambitious men ran away from it. Now they're actually running for it.

Thus, Endicott Peabody, former governor of Massachusetts, has entered his name in the New Hampshire presidential primary election as an open candidate for the Democratic nomination. Of vice-president, and supporters of Sen. Edward Brooks of Massachusetts are trying to put him into the New Hampshire primary race for the Republican vice-presidential nomination against Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

It is an interesting trend, which probably won't get anywhere, but it's worth a little forethought.

After all, the founding fathers thought the vice-presidency should go to the person who, next to the president, was best qualified to be the chief magistrate of the nation—"the president in waiting," as he was then called—and on this principle, the first four vice-presidents were outstanding men—John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr and George Clinton.

A Stepping Stone

Also, three of the last five presidents—Nixon, Johnson and Truman—have reached the White House after serving as vice-president, two of them through the death of the president, Johnson and Truman. In fact, of the 37 presidents in the 182 years of the Republic 13 of them, or almost one third, were former vice-presidents, and in the 71 years of this century, men who had served as vice-presidents have presided over the White House for 26 years.

In the hospital Gideon must have seemed the most obscure of patients: A gaunt figure cast aside by life, without money or influence. On the admission form he had given his mother's name. They telephoned her, and she brought the body home for burial in Hambleton, Mo.

Understandably, it was a death that went almost without notice. But Clarence Earl Gideon was not really so obscure or unimportant. For in his life he had, in a manner of speaking, changed the Constitution of the United States.

On Aug. 4, 1961, he was tried in the Circuit Court of Bay County, Fla., on a charge of

his presidential service. He is seeking re-election on the ground that he is an expert on the conduct of foreign affairs, and that he has calmed the violence in the universities and the black inner-cities, and this raises some interesting questions about his running mate.

In fairness to Agnew, it has to be said that he is about the most honest and candid member of the Nixon administration. What he says in public he says in private, and even if you don't like what he says, which I don't most of the time, at least you know where he stands, and this has to be a plus. He has the courage of Nixon's conviction, and he has stuck to them while Nixon was going in the opposite direction.

So, if honesty, clarity, and loyalty to the President and to the conservative tradition of the Republican party are the tests for renomination, Agnew's claims on the Republican convention delegates at San Diego are impeccable.

He has done precisely what the President wanted him to do as vice-president. He has been the symbol of the Republican conservatism which Nixon has abandoned. He has been the point of the Republican spear—attacking the President's liberal Democratic critics in the Congress while Nixon was trying to pick up their votes, pounding the TV commentators and newspaper columnists in public and even condemning them quietly and amiably on the side, while Nixon advanced them.

But the cost of all this is very great. In the process of carrying out the President's assignment, he has become a symbol of disunity, not only to the young and the blacks, but even in middle America, which he is supposed to represent, but still divides.

National Question

The National Question, after all, is more important than the Party Question. The founding fathers were undoubtedly right: The vice-president, particularly in the hydrogen age, should be the person, next to the president, best qualified to lead and unify the nation—"the president in waiting."

And the tragedy of Agnew is

that it is hard for him to be a national leader and a unifier precisely because he was given the job by Nixon of being a party leader, a fund and hell raiser—and he did it so well that it is hard to imagine him as a "president in waiting"—who could after all his demolition offensive against the Democratic majority in Congress unify and pacify or even govern the country if he should have to take over the White House.

Maybe, therefore, there is something to the idea of people like Club Peabody and Ed Brooke of Massachusetts, who are now arguing that the members of the party nominating conventions in Miami Beach and San Diego should pick the vice-president, rather than Nixon personally or the British Tory government's emphasis on military repression—spurred by Stormont-produced steady deterioration in relations between the army and the Catholics of Northern Ireland.

A Deadline For Pullout From Ulster

By Conor Cruise O'Brien

DUBLIN.—If the British troops were pulled out of Northern Ireland this month, civil war between Protestants and Catholics would follow, and the forces of the Irish Republic would be drawn into that war. The death toll in such a war would be far greater than anything yet seen in Northern Ireland, and the heaviest price would have to be paid by the Catholics of the Belfast area.

The troops can neither "win" nor remain indefinitely. Up to the shooting in Derry, on Jan. 30, I thought that—granted the danger of civil war—the troops would have to stay while a political solution was being worked out. But, after Derry, the presence of the troops—unless a time limit can be set—has become itself a major barrier to a political solution. It is universally believed among Irish Catholics, north and south, that British paratroopers deliberately murdered 13 young men in Derry, all Catholics.

From August 1969, up to the early summer of 1970, Northern Catholics generally—and to their surprise—saw the British troops as their protectors against the wrath of Stormont's Protestant state. From the summer of 1970 to that of 1971, the emergence of the Provisional IRA, together with the British Tory government's emphasis on military repression—spurred by Stormont-produced steady deterioration in relations between the army and the Catholics of Northern Ireland.

July Incident

Still, even in this period, the idea of the army as an imperial force, "holding the rein," had not yet lost all credibility. It began to do so, as far as the Catholics were concerned, after the shooting by British troops of two men, believed to be unarmed, in Derry in July, 1971; after the shooting by a British soldier in Belfast of an entirely innocent van driver, Harry Thornton, and the beating up by British troops of his equally innocent companion, and especially after the introduction of internment without trial on Aug. 9, 1971, and its application to Catholics only.

British troops were being shot at and bombed and sometimes killed by the IRA during this period, and it may well be that troops of any nationality would have used at least an equally heavy hand on the population that harbored their enemies.

As a result of Derry, the population of the Republic has drawn much closer in feeling to the minority in Northern Ireland than was the case before. The present state of feeling in the Republic is indeed such that any further sharp deterioration in the north could mean that the theater of conflict would become the whole island.

The British government still speaks hopefully of talks and of a guaranteed role for the minority. But the fact is that, as long as internment continues, and as long as the troops continue to be deployed, there can be no meaningful talks, and the only role for the minority will be various forms of resistance, sometimes passive, sometimes violent.

I believe that continuance of present British policy can only mean the protraction, and perhaps widening, of the forms of suffering which the north has at present to endure, and without any political conclusion. Polls show that a majority of the English public want their troops withdrawn from Northern Ireland. That majority is likely to grow, as the nature of the quagmire becomes more apparent.

Feel Helpless

In a huge country with overwhelming problems, it is easy for the individual to feel helpless in the mass, to doubt that the system can respond to his needs. But the courts still do listen to hear the individual. That is what Gideon showed us.

The court said yes, and the

Gideon case went down in legal history. The judges appointed a leading Washington lawyer, Abe Fortas, to argue on Gideon's behalf. On March 18, 1963, they unanimously overruled *Bett v. Brady*, and held that every poor defendant charged with serious crime had an absolute right to free counsel.

But Gideon, though frail, with the look of defeat about him, had somewhere inside an undiluted bit of the human spirit—a belief, a determination.

From the state prison, he wrote to the Supreme Court, in pencil, asking it to hear his case.

The court said yes, and the Gideon case went down in legal history. The judges appointed a leading Washington lawyer, Abe Fortas, to argue on Gideon's behalf. On March 18, 1963, they unanimously overruled *Bett v. Brady*, and held that every poor defendant charged with serious crime had an absolute right to free counsel.

That entitled Gideon himself to a new trial, with a lawyer. This time he acquitted him. And not only did he go free: Thousands of prisoners in Florida and elsewhere were released because they had been tried without a lawyer—unconstitutionally, as the Supreme Court now said.

Of course, Gideon was riding a tide of history. In 1942 it had seemed to a majority of the Supreme Court that the "due process of law" assured by the Constitution did not necessarily mean a lawyer in every serious state criminal case. By 1963 the idea of free counsel for poor defendants was very widely accepted; in that short time it had become a fundamental moral assumption of most Americans about their society, and so it was part of "due process of law."

In one sense, then, Gideon's case illustrated the miracle of the American Constitution: A written document whose unchanging words allow, indeed invite, change; if it has been a necessary miracle, if judges had not been free to adapt 18th-century language to changing conditions, the Constitution and probably the whole American structure of government would long since have been defeated by their own inflexibility.

But the case cannot be under-

In these conditions, it seems highly probable that a British government some time will decide abruptly that a military solution and a political solution both being unacceptable, the best thing is to withdraw, Palestine-style, and "let the natives fight it out." In that way we should have the horrors of a prolonged guerrilla war against the British Army, followed by the worse horrors of a Protestant-Catholic civil war.

Seeing how far things have gone, I believe that the wise course now would be to plan for an eventual withdrawal, and to fix a date for it well in advance. In this way Mr. Lynch and Mr. Faulkner would have the strongest possible incentives to engage for the first time in genuine negotiation. The incentive would be their knowledge of the mutual destruction—the common ruin of all Ireland—which would ensure if their negotiations failed.

Conor Cruise O'Brien is an author and a Labor Member of Parliament in Ireland. He wrote this article for The New York Times special features service.

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Emergency Declared by Iran Premier 4,000 Reported Rescued From Snow

TEHRAN, Feb. 11 (AP)—Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida today declared an "extraordinary situation" in Iran following the blizzards which have been sweeping the country in the last two weeks.

The government-operated national Iranian radio and television services, announcing the latest rescue move, said 4,000 persons were believed trapped in 25 meters of snow in the Khoheen and Takestan areas, some 180 kilometers west of Tehran.

Tonight, however, a government spokesman denied reports received yesterday that 4,000 villagers in Balkan and Kumar near Arakene, 480 miles south of Tehran, had been trapped by snowdrifts.

At the same time, another government source announced that the 4,000 persons reported trapped at the Khoheen and Takestan areas were rescued late this afternoon.

As of this evening, the known death toll of the blizzards was 18 in the village of Shabzeh, near Razeh, west of Tehran, and 11 in the two villages of Aboosad and Darakeh, near Sardeh, in western Iran.

Following a government announcement of an extraordinary situation, rescue units made the most of today's bright sun and rescued almost all the 4,000 trapped at Khoheen and Takestan, the source added.

A rescue team sent to Emanzadeh Dardav, a mountain north of Tehran, to rescue two Iranian students and an unidentified American girl missing since Monday returned here tonight without success.

Obituaries

Archbishop Brezanoczy, 60, Backed Hungarian Regime

BUDAPEST, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Archbishop Pal Brezanoczy, leader in the rapprochement between the Roman Catholic Church and the Hungarian regime, died today. He was 60.

The death of Archbishop Brezanoczy, who was one of the top three leaders of the church in Hungary, was announced by the Hungarian press agency, MTI. It was understood he had been suffering from heart disease.

He was ordained a priest in 1936, 13 years before the Communists took power. In 1951, he was one of the first church officials to take the oath of allegiance to the state and he cooperated with the Communist government throughout his life.

Although anti-regime Catholics opposed his policy, he was instruc-



ASSOCIATED PRESS
SNOW IN IRAN—Rescuers trying to free one of many cars snowed in yesterday, 60 miles east of Tehran.

No Iran Snow Disaster, Says Shah; Will Continue His Swiss Holiday

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Feb. 11 (UPI)—A spokesman for the Shah of Iran, who is here on a skiing holiday, today flatly denied Tehran reports that northern Iran has been struck by a snow storm killing 4,000 missing.

"We have been in contact with the authorities in Tehran and have verified that these reports are not true," the shah's secretary declared. "This refers to the reports about thousands missing and hundreds dead."

When asked whether this meant the reports were exaggerated, he replied, "No, they are lies."

"There are no problems because of the snow," he added.

The spokesman explained that, under the circumstances, the shah had no place to alter his vacation schedule.

Reached later again by telephone, the shah's secretary was read a Tehran dispatch saying that Iranian Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida had declared an "extraordinary situation" and that the government-run radio had reported another 4,000 missing in the blizzards.

"I have told you already that this is not true," the secretary answered. "You keep calling me with the same reports and I tell you they are not true."

He then hung up.

Strike Cripples Publicly Owned Rome Hospitals

ROME, Feb. 11 (UPI)—No more patients can be taken into Rome's state-owned hospitals, because of a prolonged strike by doctors, an official communiqué said tonight.

The month-long strike by doctors at Rome University's Policlinico hospital has virtually closed it down, leaving some 2,000 beds unused.

This has led to crowding at other hospitals to the point that, the communiqué said, it has now become "literally impossible" to take in new patients.

Red Duchess, In Self-Exile, Gets Spain Summons

MADRID, Feb. 11 (UPI)—The Official State Bulletin today published a court order giving the Duchess of Medina Sidonia—better known as Spain's "Red Duchess"—10 days to appear before the public order court on a charge of having insulted the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. The order did not specify how she insulted the government.

The duchess, 35, fled to France last June when a warrant for her arrest was issued. In her French exile, she has been publishing books and articles critical of present-day conditions in Spain.

Luisa Isabel Alvarez de Toledo Maura, the duchess's full name—is five times a grandee of Spain and a mother of three.

She was sentenced to one month and a day in jail two years ago for insulting the Spanish judiciary in her novel "The Strike," which describes a labor unrest on her southern Spanish wine estates and police action against striking workers. She has since written another novel, "The Base," about a U.S. Air Force base in Spain.

Mr. Robert Atkins

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Robert Atkins, 35, an actor who staged open-air Shakespeare plays in a London park during the wartime Nazi blitz, died yesterday. Mr. Atkins made his first stage appearance in the capital in 1966 and became a director of the Old Vic theater.

In 1953 he founded the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park, defining London's unpredictable summer with a program of Shakespeare presented on a stage at other hospitals to the point that, the communiqué said, it has now become "literally impossible" to take in new patients.

Mr. Atkins died at yesterday's press conference that the govern-

Rhodesia's African Council Denies It Intimidates Blacks

SALISBURY, Feb. 11 (UPI)—The African National Council today repudiated charges by Premier Ian Smith that black Africans are being intimidated by ANC into opposing Rhodesia's independence settlement with Britain.

It said, it has no doubt Mr. Smith is trying to prepare a case for banning the ANC and challenged him to substantiate allegations he made at a press conference yesterday.

If the premier was contemplating a ban "he should be honest enough and just proceed. He should not build a case from false allegations," a statement issued by the Rev. Canisan Banana, the council's deputy chairman, said.

The statement, issued in the absence of London of the ANC's leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, also rejected charges that the council has received funds from banned political organizations abroad.

'Gestapo' Charge

The ANC, which says about 250 of its followers are being held in detention, accused the premier and his colleagues of "harping on so-called intimidation in order to justify their Gestapo detention methods."

"As far as Mr. Smith is concerned, any person who disagrees with us, we are bad and she has a black skin must have been intimidated," the statement declared.

Mr. Smith's charges and today's reply are the most forthright confrontation yet between the government and the ANC, which is leading the campaign for rejection of the independence terms agreed on with Britain.

Blamed for Riots

Yesterday Mr. Smith accused the council of being behind the outbreak of rioting in Rhodesia last month when the Pearce Commission from Britain began its mission of testing the acceptability of the independence settlement.

The question of intimidation, now the most controversial issue surrounding the Pearce Commission's activities, will be investigated by two new commissioners, one of whom, Alheim Sugg, 62-year-old former Colonial Service officer, arrived here today.

He will be joined on Sunday by his colleague Anthony Whiting.

To Study Documents

The British investigators brought here at the special request of the commission chairman, Lord Pearce, will study dossier on intimidation now being prepared by both the government and the ANC.

The dossier—giving both the black and white sides of the dispute—are expected to be handed to the commission within the next few days.

Mr. Smith said at yesterday's press conference that the govern-

Uranium Plant For Japan May Be Built in Wyoming

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI)—America is exploring with Japan the possibility of building a billion-dollar uranium-enrichment plant in the western United States to provide fuel for Japan's expected increased atomic-power needs in the 1980s, a U.S. Atomic Energy Commission spokesman said today.

He said Wyoming "has been mentioned" as a possible site. If an agreement is reached to build such a plant, but he said, discussions are still in the early stage.

The reason such a plant might be built in the United States rather than Japan, he said, is that the present Japanese Constitution would prevent Japan from building in its own country anything that involved secret atomic-energy information furnished by the United States.

The AEC spokesman said the idea of building the plant in the United States developed during discussions under way since November between the United States and various foreign nations to explore the possibility of building one or more uranium-enrichment plants outside the United States but employing now-secret U.S. technology.

Discussions are going on, for example, with Australia concerning the possibility of erecting a plant somewhere in the Pacific area and discussions are also going on with European nations on the possibility of building a plant in Europe.

Top Reds in Homage To Marshal Krylov

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (UPI)—The Kremlin troika of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party general secretary, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorny stood vigil today at the coffin of Marshal Nikolai I. Krylov, commander in chief of nuclear missile forces, lay in state, Tass reported.

Marshal Krylov, 88, died Wednesday. He had commanded the missile force since 1963. He will be buried tomorrow in Red Square near the Kremlin wall, an honor second only to interment in the red brick wall itself, Tass announced.

Mr. Krylov was met at the airport by Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist party.

Mr. Krylov was invited by the Soviet party's Central Committee. No further details were given.

Red Guard Defects

BRANDENBURG, West Germany, Feb. 11 (UPI)—An unarmed East German border guard yesterday fled across the fortified demarcation line to the West, West German customs police said.

5 Nations Draft Curb on Killing Of Polar Bears

MORGES, Switzerland, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Scientists from five countries with territory at the North Pole have drafted a protocol to ban polar bear hunting on the high seas from next year, it was announced today.

Ergonomists Unite

Meanwhile, Rhodesia's two extreme-right political parties formed a unified white opposition front to the Smith government.

The union of the Republican Alliance and the Rhodesian National party came last night, at the climax of a mass rightist rally—the biggest here in years—called to fight the proposals for ending the Anglo-Rhodesian independence dispute.

The joining of the two parties—neither of which has a seat in the Rhodesian Parliament—was announced from the stage of a crowded hall where about 300 cheering Rhodesians, all white, heard the Smith government bitterly assailed for accepting settlement terms that would mean eventual black rule in Rhodesia.

The statement, issued in the absence of London of the ANC's leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, also rejected charges that the council has received funds from banned political organizations abroad.

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ART MARKET

An 'Undiscovered' Master

By Soren Melikian

PARIS, Feb. 11 (IHT)—Few artists attain publicity. But Vassily Khmeluk does. Were it not for a collector's decision to part with 37 of Khmeluk's works, an auction to be conducted by Claude Robert at Hôtel Drouot Tuesday, the artist would probably continue to wallow in anonymity.

Information about him is scanty—as witness the catalogues of exhibitions in important galleries (Durand-Ruel, New York, in the late '40s; Schindler in Munich, 1958; Durand-Ruel in Paris in 1960). Gallery spokesmen are extremely vague. Phone him at his home—for an example of the finest Slav variety of British realism.

Neighbors

Khmeluk was born in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine. Like all Ukrainians, he is enraged if he is called "Russian." He took a degree in literature at Charles IV University in Prague and drifted to Paris in 1928. Painting had been his hobby for years.

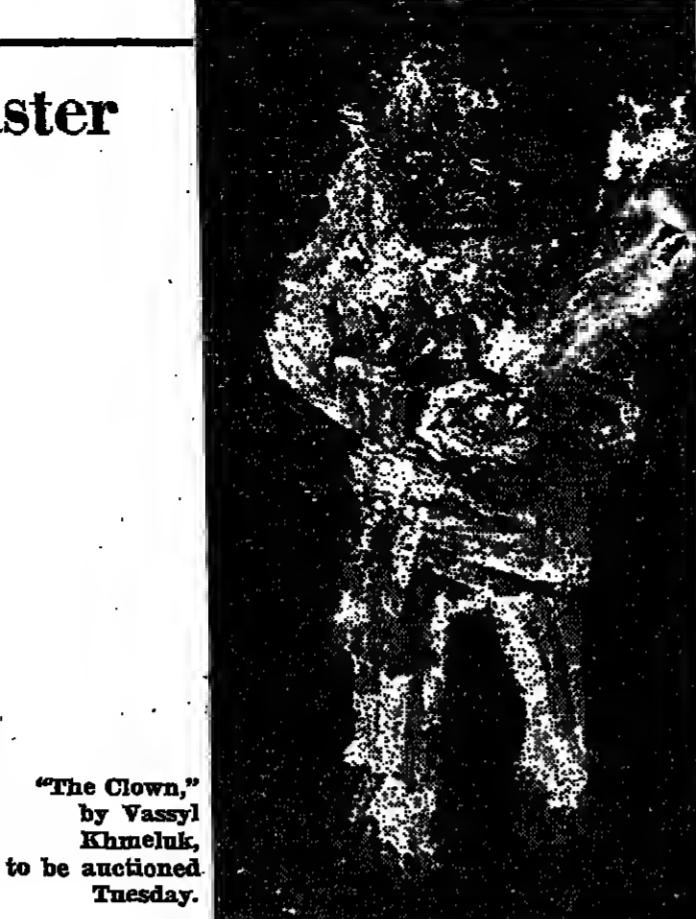
When he settled down in Montparnasse—his neighbors included Kremegne, Souline, Kikoline and Kisling—he took to art in earnest. Rouault made a deep impression on him but never really influenced his style, which is characterized by strong colors and outlines with a violent emotion reminiscent of German expressionism.

Khmeluk's first contact with the art trade was through Ambroise Vollard, the great dealer who discovered Bonnard, Vuillard, and other noted post-impressionists. Vollard was struck by the high quality of one of Khmeluk's portraits. He bought a number of them, along with some still lifes—Khmeluk will not specify how many. Collectors of avant-garde art, a mere handful, quickly followed Vollard's suit.

Among them was Ernst Jucker, a Swiss bank manager whose collection of 37 will be sold Tuesday.

Trend

In June, 1969, a still life (16 by 28 centimeters) was sold for 2,110 francs at Galerie Galliera in a mixed sale of modern masters conducted by Claude Robert. Less than a year later, in April 1970, Mr. Robert sold a portrait of a child for 3,850 francs. In December of 1970, a still life sold for the same price—about \$700—



"The Clown,"
by Vassily
Khmeluk,
to be auctioned
Tuesday.

at the Galerie Motte in Geneva.

Auctioneer Robert thinks the paintings in Tuesday's sale will make from \$200 to \$400. This is, admittedly, a lot for works by a little-known painter. But, on the other hand, such prices are ludicrously low when one takes into account that Khmeluk is the last unrecognized master among the Slav expressionists who worked in Paris. The others, whose paintings sell for very high prices, include Chagall, Souline, Kikoline and Kremegne. Kikoline and Kremegne, Mr. Robert points out,

are very recent commercial discoveries. Prices for their works have quintupled since 1968 when they stood at the level where Khmeluk paintings now stand.

In next week's auction, there is a portrait of a little girl in red (lot 20) which, I think, is a masterpiece. The little girl is a glowing red figure on a deep blue background with tragic, black strokes for eyes. It has been priced at 600 francs—or about \$140. There are not many other works of such quality available at such prices these days.

Albert Marquet, Wildenstein, 147 New Bond St., London W.1, to Feb. 19.

Of all those who painted under the fauve banner, Marquet was the most individual. He painted solidly and steadily, especially landscapes, cities, harbors, from 1898 until shortly before his death in 1947. The current loan exhibition, to aid the National Art Collections Fund, is made up of 46 major works from European and American collections. It is particularly strong in the fine views of Paris in the 1910s and early '20s, and there is a good variety of harbors from the far North to the Mediterranean coast of Africa.

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Rob Crossley, Curwen Gallery, 1 Colville Place, London W.1, to Feb. 19.

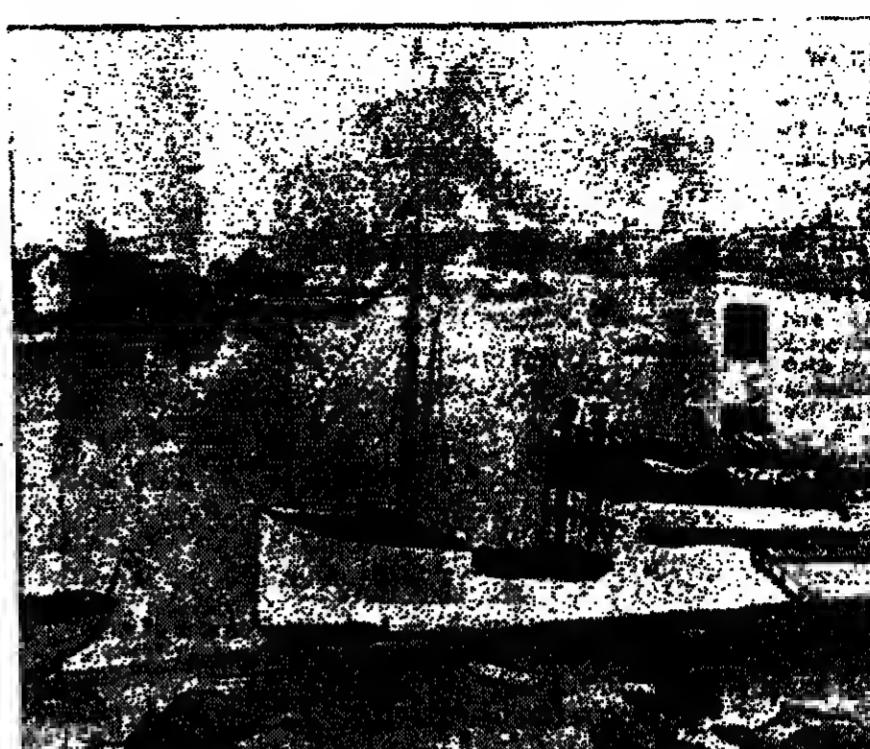
Crossley is an abstract painter who began printmaking four years ago, and it is quite clear in this exhibition at the Curwen, which specializes in prints, that the printing and overprinting of hard-edge, subtle colors, gives him the freedom and the great precision of definition towards which his painting has long aspired.

* * *

Richard Lindner, London Arts Gallery, 22 New Bond St., London W.1, to Feb. 19.

Lindner, born in Germany 70 years ago, has long been a professor of painting in the United States—at the Pratt Institute and more recently at Yale. But by all appearances, his work is that of a young man, especially in his latest album of prints ("Shoot") which forms the centerpiece of this show of his graphics. His colors are harsh, garish and acid; his visuals are the same. But, in sum, the effect of his work is optimistic, even ebullient.

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Venetian Drawings of the 18th Century, The Hein Gallery, 59 Jermyn St., London S.W.1, to Feb. 25.

Italian scholar Alessandro Bettagno has assembled a magnifi-

cent collection of drawings which the gallery is exhibiting for the benefit of the Venice in Peril Fund. The works were selected to demonstrate how "draftsmanship became painting" in Venice. This thesis is admirably sustained by groups from Sebastiano and Marco Ricci, Giambattista Piazzetta, Canaletto, a group of portrait drawings, studies by Tittoni, Longhi and both the Tiepolo-Domenico being especially well represented. The exhibition is everything that a showing of old masters should be. It has been gathered together with affection and erudition, catalogued in a scholarly and informative manner and displayed to the best advantage.

* * *

Omar Ali Gimpel Fils, 50 South Molton St., London W.1, to March 4.

In the early spring of 1969 there was the first British show of a remarkable young German painter whose work was thoughtful, witty, quirky, inventive and individual. So prolific and imaginative were his inventions that one feared such creativity could not be long maintained. The contrary, however, is the case. In his second London exhibition, entitled "Vision of the Southern Seas" and inspired by a flight to the Pacific Islands, it offers us an incredible collection of subtle color combinations, complex forms, and strange creatures, each living in a space and world of its own. This will, I am sure, prove to be one of the most stimulating exhibitions of the year.

MAR WYKES-JOYCE

Des Peintres, Un Lisier... La Dameuse, 6 Place Saint-Sulpice, Paris 6, to Feb. 20.

The tapestry workshop of Saint-Ory has produced 20 tapestries exhibited here, of which 19 are based on paintings of such artists as Ubac, Klee, Vasarely, Picasso, Prassinos, Feito, Koenig, June Wayne, etc. Rather like the work of one composer being orchestrated by another, sometimes successful, as in the work by Ucak.

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Bamber Gascoigne's new comedy, "The Feydeau Farce of Nineteen Nine," set in a seedy hotel a thousand miles up the Amazon, opens at the Greenwich Theatre on Tuesday.

A revue, "Never the Twain," compiled by John Willett and contrasting the world of Bertolt Brecht with that of Rudyard Kipling, opens at the Mermaid Theatre on Tuesday for 13 performances.

David Ambrose's first stage play "Siege," set in a gentlemen's club in the West End of London and concerning two prime ministers, past and present, opens at the Cambridge Theatre on Tuesday. It stars Alastair Sim, Michael Bryant, and Stanley Holloway.

MAR WYKES-JOYCE

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Cromouli, Galerie du Dragon, 19 Rue du Dragon, Paris 6, to March 7.

There is nearly always something of a bad dream, in the bright bonbon colors of Leonardo Cromouli's glossy object world in which the human figure only has a furtive sort of existence. These large paintings are recent works.

* * *

Koenig, Galerie Armand, 212 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 6, to March 4.

There is something Japanese about John Franklin Koenig's painting—I mean that one finds in his work a peculiar blend of authoritative aestheticism and intelligence that allows one to guess moving about inside, but that it has been utterly transposed and transmogrified. A work of superior elegance.

MICHAEL GIBSON

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Faces Italy's Arese**Ryun Ready to Speed Up the Pace**

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11 (NYT). — Jim Ryun, intense master of the nuances of pacing in a mile race, is trying to apply an "easy-does-it" approach in the long run to the 1972 Summer Olympics.

"The slow times don't bother me as long as I run the race I want to," Ryun said. "At this point, I'm happy with where I am in my training. It's still six months to the Olympic trials."

While his first two competitive efforts of the indoor season were not smashing, Ryun indicated he may let out more in tonight's mile in the Los Angeles Times Indoor Games.

The 24-year-old world record-holder will meet Francesco Arese of Italy, European 1,500-meter champion.

The mile figures to be fast because a "rabbit" has been named to run. Manny Greene of the California Track Club has promised the meet director a 2-minute 55-second three-quarters of a mile.

Arese holds a 3:8 competitive record against Marty Liquori.

In other events which may be a preview of the Summer Games, Marcello Fiasconaro of South Africa—who wears the colors of Italy—takes on Lee Evans and Martin McGrady in the 800-yard run.

Last year, his first of inter-

national competition, Fiasconaro stunned the track world by taking second in the European 400-meter run in a swift 45.5 seconds.

Steven Prefontaine, unbeaten in distance races last year, taken in a powerful pair of competitors in the two-mile when he opposes holders Eddie Patterson of Belgium and Kerry O'Brien of Australia.

Patterson holds the outdoor

record of 8:17.8 while O'Brien holds the indoor mark of 8:19.2. Prefontaine, however, ran the fastest two-mile of the year, in the Portland (Ore.) invitation—8:26.5.

Valeri Borzov of the Soviet Union wants to prove that his sprint victories over the Americans a year ago are no fluke while Sweden's Kjell Isaksson and Hans Lagerqvist will duel in the pole vault.

Borzov was rated the world's top sprinter after his stunning victories over U.S. runners in Russia last year. In preparing for this year's Olympics, Borzov goes against a speedy 60-yard dash field which consists of Jamaican Don Quarrie, world indoor record holder at 60 yards; Jean Louis Ravelomanantsoa of Westmont College, No. 3 in the world in the 100, and former NCAA champ Eddie Hart of California.

Isaksson is the indoor record holder in the pole vault and has topped 17 feet 9 1/4 inches outdoors. Both he and Lagerqvist have been clearing 16 feet with regularity in indoor meets in the United States this winter.

Ryun, now racing in Bill Toomey's Club West colors, defeated Kipchoge Keino, his 1968 Olympic conqueror, in 4:06.7 in the Sunset Mile two weeks ago. Last weekend he raced fourth to Prefontaine in the Portland two-mile and was timed in 8:47.3. But he ran the first mile in 4:18.

"I can remember turning up to play for Ireland and bumping into players I've never met before. Now there's discipline in Irish rugby," McBride said.

The man the Irish fear, however, is David Duckham, regarded as the most exciting player on the English rugby scene.

McBride says the Irish pack is better organized than ever.

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Argentine Soccer Team Is Jailed For Kicking Linesman to Death

CORDOBA, Argentina, Feb. 11 (AP).—Argentines like their soccer rough, but they were stunned this week when angry players kicked a linesman to death. Eleven players, ranging in age from 16 to 24, and their coach are in jail accused of murder and assault.

The linesman killed last Sunday during a game between two amateur teams was Augustin Basso, 42, the father of four children.

Tempers flared during the match between Sportivo Rural of Villa Eufemia and Belgrano Juniors of Arica when the referee expelled a Sportivo Rural player. He attacked the referee with his fist and Basso went to the official's aid.

Basso, a retired army sergeant, was knocked to the ground and then kicked into unconsciousness by the Sportivo Rural players. The soccer players were driven back only after two policemen drew their guns and threatened to shoot.

Milan Club Fined

MILAN, Feb. 11 (AP).—The Italian major league soccer club Catanzano was fined \$60,000 lire (\$1105) by the Italian soccer league today because a fan hurled a bottle that injured Internazionale of Milan's inside star, Sandro Mazzola, during a championship game last Sunday.

Mazzola suffered a head cut when he was hit by the bottle during the game in Milan, which Inter won, 3-0.

Australia Willing to Reduce Miss Gould's Training Time

BRISBANE, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Australian swimming star Shane Gould, 15, will be excused some pre-Olympic training if it interferes with her school work, the Australian Swimming Union's president, Jack Howson, said today.

He was commenting on statements by Shane's parents last night that they might forbid her to go to Munich for the Olympic Games in August if it meant three months away from home.

Shane, holder of all world women's freestyle records from 100 to 1,500 meters, is expected to win up to six gold medals.

Howson said today that he saw no objection to Shane's remaining in Sydney to train while her teammates attended a six-week training camp in Queensland just before the games.

In the Australian national swimming championships here today, Miss Gould won the 400-meter freestyle, but placed third in the 400-meter medley, her first loss since last May.

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Fights Bonavena in New York**Patterson Marks 20 Years in Ring**

By Deane McCown

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).— Floyd Patterson, the 37-year-old boxer who is the only man to hold the world heavyweight championship twice, marked his 20th year of professional fighting today in a bout with durable Oscar (Ringo) Bonavena of Argentina in Madison Square Garden.

In 10 rounds or less, Patterson will match punches with the rugged Argentine, the only opponent to stay on his feet in 38 rounds with the present champion, Joe Frazer.

Patterson and Bonavena have each been guaranteed \$600,000 against a percentage of the live gate, \$0 for Patterson, 25 for Bonavena.

Patterson reportedly does not need money—he has earned over \$8 million in purses during his long career—but he has a burning ambition to fight for the championship once again.

Toward that end, Patterson came out of retirement 17 months ago. His fight with Bonavena will decide his future. If he beats Bonavena to his satisfaction, he will challenge Frazer—who has said he will be available. If Patterson loses, it could mark the end—but not necessarily. He lives to train and fight despite the well-intended advice of friends who have urged him to retire.

Patterson has won seven consecutive fights since resuming his career in September, 1970, following a two-year layoff. None of the seven were ranking fighters. One was Terry Daniels, the collegian who was stopped in four rounds by Frazer in New Orleans.

last month.

The Argentine, who is the Patterson's won 54 fights (39 by knockouts), lost seven and fought one draw. Bonavena has a 47-7-1 record, including 32 knockouts.

Bonavena, ranked No. 4 by Ring magazine and by the World Boxing Association, is the Argentine champion. Patterson is ranked No. 5 by the WBA and No. 6 by Ring.

Two Rookies Lead Montreal Over Chicago, 7-1, in Hockey

MONTREAL, Feb. 11 (AP).—Rookie Guy Lafleur's third three-point game, a five-point night by big Frank Mahovlich and superb goal-tending by rookie Ken Dryden powered the Montreal Canadiens to a 7-1 National Hockey League victory over the Chicago Black Hawks last night.

Frank Mahovlich scored his 28th goal of the season and added four assists. Lafleur drew an assist on the Mahovlich goal.

Cliff Koroll broke Dryden's bid for his sixth shutout when he scored the Hawks' goal midway through the third period.

Red Wings 4, Sabres 3

Rookie Marcel Dionne's 15th goal of the season earned a three-point second period that lifted Detroit to a 4-2 victory over Buffalo.

The Red Wings moved over into Toronto in fourth place in the NHL East Division.

Bruins 8, Canucks 1

Fred Stanfield scored twice,

Phil Esposito broke a three-game

slump and Bobby Orr picked up

four points in a 9-1 Boston victory

over Vancouver.

Penguins 6, Kings 1

Pittsburgh broke out of a last-

place tie with Los Angeles in the

West Division by beating the

Kings, 6-1, behind the aggressive

play of Ron Shuck and Bryan Hextall.

North Stars 8, Blues 1

Goals by Lou Nease, Jode

Drouin and Murray Oliver gave

Minnesota a 3-1 victory over St.

Louis.

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Pittsburgh 6, Los Angeles 1 (Schok 2, Poli, Edstrand, Cardwell, Hextall, Corrigan); 4, Vancouver 1 (Stanfield 2, Dionne, Orr, Casman, Sanderson, Westfall, Walton, Marcotte, Palmenti, Minetti 2, St. Louis 1 (Drouin, Nease, Oliver); 5, Montreal 1 (Lafleur 2, P. Mahovlich, Koroll); 8, Chicago 1 (Koroll); Detroit 4, Buffalo 3 (Dionne, Dryden, Bremner, St. Louis); 8, Buffalo 1, Montreal 1 (Lafleur, Larente).

More Sports News

on Page 13

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45. Nationality is not material, but languages, especially German, would be a decided asset.

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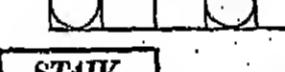
DENNIS THE MENACE

*"NOTHIN' I DID WOULD SURPRISE YA...RIGHT, DAD?"*

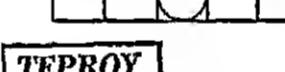
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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

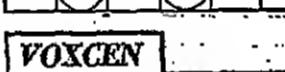
INNEL



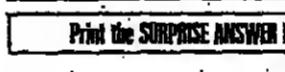
STAIV



TEPROY



VOXGEN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: MOSSY - CHANT OPPOSE GLOOMY

Answer: Pals broken up in the mountains - ALPS

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Edited by WILL WENG

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

BOOKS

THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE AND THE ORIGINS OF McCARTHYISM
Foreign Policy, Domestic Politics And Internal Security 1946-1948

By Richard M. Freeland. Knopf. 419 pp. \$12.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

tells that one might recall if one has explored the ground.

One might recall, for instance, that Truman was never to completely in command of his administration that he could have imposed the Red scare from above, but rather that he inherited the presidency from his predecessor, rather precipitately, and was unusually dependent on that predecessor's advisors. One might recall the effects of an article that one of those advisors published, under the byline "X," in the July, 1947, issue of Foreign Affairs—namely, George Kennan's ominous depiction of the Soviet Union as an unpredictable expansionist force requiring innovative objects to arrest its advances.

One might recall that there was more behind the "war scare" of March, 1948 (that Truman purportedly created to railroad the European recovery plan through the Congress) than the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia and the defense pact between Russia and Finland. There was sufficient tension over Berlin to result in the Russian blockade only a few months later. And there was the recent experience of Nazi Germany, not to mention the defensive outlook toward the international scene typical of any country that has just been through a major war.

The Truman Doctrine was not originally conceived for the purpose of containing Communism, Freeland argues, but rather in order to fulfill the aborted ideals of Wilsonian internationalism by rebuilding post-World War II Europe within a worldwide economic framework. Unfortunately, for reasons never properly examined or made clear, the United States insisted on grounding aid to Europe on a multilateral trade program that had three deleterious consequences. It postponed the essential job of reconstruction (particularly in Germany), until the postwar moment had passed; it alienated the Soviet Union, which, perhaps understandably, did not wish to be dependent on the dollar market that the American plan would have created. And it ran against the political grain of a traditionally protectionist American electorate, especially in the Midwest.

Thus, when the Truman administration saw that it could not sell its aid programs to American voters on humanitarian or economic grounds, it invented anti-Communism. And anti-Communism had become a plausible invention because by that time (1947) the Soviet Union was acting to create its own sphere of influence in Eastern Europe. But the invention proved to be a double-edged sword. Too late, the Truman administration saw that it had created a weapon that a frustrated Republican party could also use. And despite Truman's attempts to damp down the heat of the "Red Scare," McCarthyism was upon us. The consequence was that the policy of containment had to be applied in the Far East as well as Europe. And the legacy of that consequence is Vietnam. Or so Freeland's argument goes.

Certainly there is much internal logic to this thesis, especially as Freeland has presented it. The only trouble is that, like all aerial photographs, it omits certain de-

In short, the view from way up there is the sky of the present has marvelous advantages, and certain woeful disadvantages if you happen to remember the ground.

Perhaps I have misread Freeland's photograph. Perhaps, despite the import of his thesis, what he really means is that the Truman administration (as a whole) exploited a hitherto quiescent but rapidly awakening strain of bacteria. But in that case, the thrusts of his major points are blunted. For if the conditions of McCarthyism were already present and stirring in postwar American society, then the Truman administration was not so villainous. In fact, one might easily make quite a different case from Freeland's evidence—namely that Truman tried valiantly to exploit postwar American isolationist tendencies (of which anti-Communist was surely an element) to further imperialist ends. And, tragically, lost the struggle.

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By Two-Hundredths of Second

Barbara Cochran Wins Slalom

From Wire Despatches

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 11. — Barbara Cochran of Richmond, Va., won the Olympic gold medal in the special slalom today by two-hundredths of a second to become the first American to strike gold in Alpine skiing since Andrea Mead Lawrence 20 years ago.

Miss Lawrence of Rutland, Vt., took both the slalom and giant slalom at Oslo in 1962.

Barbara, 21, who was cheered on by sister Marlene—who fell just before her race—and brother Bob, had an over-all time of one minute 21.24 seconds for the two heats and won this race by an all-time closest margin in Olympic history.

Cherubille Danièle Debernard of France was second, and with another French girl, Florence Steurer, in third. They were France's first Alpine medals winners here.

Marie-Thérèse Nadig, who had won the downhill and giant slalom, and had a chance to become the first woman to win all three Alpine golds, fell today.

Third after the first run was France's Britt Lafforgue, the girl Cochran feared most. She spilled near the finish in the second run, and, typically, was there to kiss Barbara on both cheeks at the finish.

Barbara said her coach, Hank Parker, of Middlebury College, Vt., Vermont, told her she had won. "But it wasn't until a long time later that I knew how close it was."

Miss Cochran had two wonderful runs. Starting first on the initial course, she had the fastest time of 46.05.

"I like to go fast," she said. "I find if I don't then I am bound to be bumps on the course they

tell me about and I tend to be cautious."

First on the initial course meant being 15th or last of the first series, on the second. "Marlene really worked on me to go fast," Barbara said.

With the snow piling down, Barbara jumped off the start and kept to her line. Always technically proficient, she was snake-stepping through the 62 gates and gathering speed. She may look angelic, but there is solid determination in her skiing outlook.

"I want to be first or nowhere," she has said many times.

She was first, she had her gold. And that, she said, was "something very special."

"When I was 16 or so in 1968 I won one at Heavenly Valley," she said. "With all the Olympic

sisters from Grenoble in the race, I finished first in the first run. That was something special. But I fell on the second course."

So tough was that first course today that only 20 of the 42 starters survived. Annemarie Prell of Austria was fifth today, and won the women's combine, a medal given by the Federation Internationale de Ski only.

Miss Prell was runner-up both in the downhill and giant slalom. She won the combined title with 25.84 points. In order to win the combine, a skier must finish all three races.

"How do you feel in losing by two-hundredths of a second?" she asked.

"I should have gone faster," she said.

Not in France

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—The Federation Internationale de Ski said tonight it had abandoned plans for a separate men's Alpine skiing world championship in France next month because of technical difficulties.

The federation had originally planned to hold the championship because of the disqualification from the Winter Olympics here of Austrian skier Karl Schranz for involvement in commercial advertising.

Normally, separate world championships are not held in Olympic years.

After a meeting of the FIS council here tonight, president Marc Hodler said that "because of uncertain technical difficulties," separate championships would not be held at Pra Loup, France.

The FIS president also said that Schranz has been asked to take action against advertisers of ski equipment using his name and photograph.

The Soviet federation accused

the Dutch president of the world federation, Dr. Max Euwe, of violating his organization's ruling on a deadline for Soviet and U.S. lists of acceptable sites.

The Soviet federation said it might reject Euwe's choice of a site and date for the match. He had announced he would make the choice himself if the Russians and Americans could not agree.

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Art Buchwald

Give Till It Hurts

WASHINGTON.—The Democratic party is seriously thinking of holding a nationwide telethon to pay off its \$4-million debt. Most telethons in this country have been held for diseases such as cerebral palsy and muscular dystrophy.

The secret of raising money on a telethon is to pull on the heartstrings of the viewer. The entertainment and even the appeals of celebrities are no substitute for showing the victims of the disease. In order to get people to phone in pledges of money, you have to pull out all stops in dramatizing the ravages of the illness for which you are raising funds.

I suspect that the Democrats will also have to tug at the heartstrings of the American people if their telethon is to succeed, and I can just imagine how the Democratic National Committee program will go.

Lawrence O'Brien, the Democratic national chairman, will be rolled out in a wheelchair by former president Lyndon Johnson.

"Hi there, everybody. I'm Larry O'Brien. I'm suffering from P. D. or Political Deficit, a disease that strikes every political party sooner or later. I am asking you out there in TV land to open up your hearts and your pocketbooks so we can find a cure for Political Deficit, which has plagued America for more than 10 years."

"We're going to show you some victims of P. D. on our telethon. They were once healthy men with great futures ahead of them. Then they decided to run for public office, and now they are debt-ridden and scarred. Some can barely hold up their heads. Others' hands shake so much they can hardly open their mail

Basel Cathedral

BASEL, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Basel's Gothic cathedral, which is mainly 14th century, is to be restored at a cost of 4,400,000 Swiss francs (about \$1 million). The money will be raised by the cantonal and federal governments and local Protestant churches.

PERSONALS

EDWARD FULLER. Please contact me as soon as possible. May have something interesting for you. One year ago received yours of 19, 17.

DR. PETER J. MCROBBIE. Retired chairman of the New Zealand Conservation Board. New address: 28 Av. de la Chambre d'Commerce, Paris. Tel. 56-38-51. Address: Hotel du Nord, Paris.

MR. AND MRS. GERALD WHITE. 2 Great Queen St., London, W.C. 2. Tel. 24-6581.

MR. AND MRS. G. R. VERELD. Copenhagen, Denmark.

MR. AND MRS. G. R. VERELD.